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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/719,613	11/21/2003	Jason Matthew English	KCC 4947 (K-C 18, 027)	3131
321	7590	05/01/2006	EXAMINER	
SENNIGER POWERS ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE 16TH FLOOR ST LOUIS, MO 63102				BOGART, MICHAEL G
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3761	

DATE MAILED: 05/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/719,613	ENGLISH ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Michael G. Bogart	3761	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 February 2006.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25,28-41 and 44-55 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-25,28-41 and 44-55 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 21 November 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

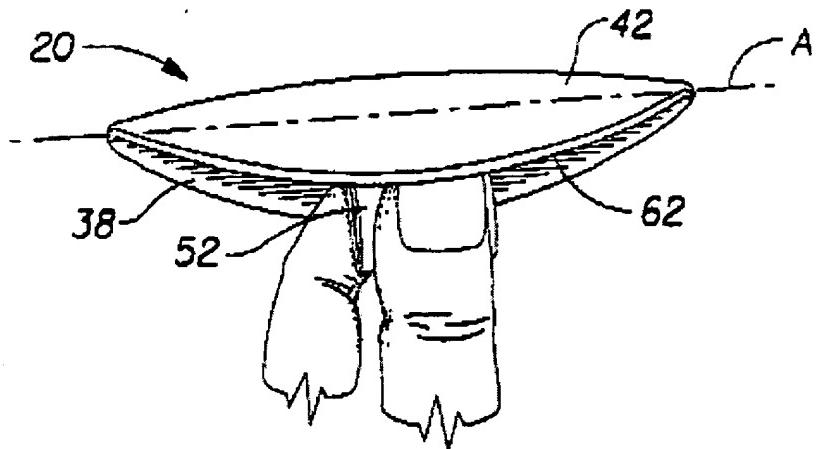
(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. § 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claims 24, 25, 28-33, 36-41, 44-48 and 51-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* (US 2003/0191442 A1).

Regarding claim 1 Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* disclose the claimed invention except for the specifically claimed performance test vectors and various parameters including length, density and thickness (see figure 4, below)(paragraphs 0110-0115, 0309 and 0310). Regarding the claimed test parameters, these are functional, not structural limitations. While features of an apparatus may be recited either structurally or functionally, claims directed to an apparatus must

be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function. *In re Schreiber*, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477-78, 44 USPQ2d 1429, 1431-32 (Fed. Cir. 1997).



Generally, differences in test characteristics or parameters such as size, temperature, concentration or density will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such test characteristic is critical. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

A particular parameter must first be recognized as a result-effective variable, i.e., a variable which achieves a recognized result, before the determination of the optimum or workable ranges of said variable might be characterized as routine experimentation. *In re Antonie*, 559 F.2d 618, 195 USPQ 6 (CCPA 1977).

Regarding claims 24, 25, 30, 39-41, 54 and 55, the benefits of optimizing saturation capacity and/or retention capacity, intake time and rewet would have been known prior to applying a test, making these values result-effective variables. One of ordinary skill in the art

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would have recognized that increasing capacity and/or retention, intake time and rewet performance would allow the absorbent article to larger fluid insults or fluid insults of longer duration and avoidance of rewet when the article is in use.

Further regarding claim 24, the benefits of optimizing the amount of superabsorbent, the structures basis weight and density would have been known to one of ordinary skill in the art prior to the instant invention. Increasing the amount of superabsorbent, and the article's density provides for increased absorbent capacity, while decreasing these values increases the rate at which liquid can be absorbed.

Regarding claims 37, 38, 52 and 53, the benefits of optimizing the gel stiffness or resistance of the article to deformation while under load would have been known to one of ordinary skill in the art prior to applying the gel stiffness index test. One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the increasing the article's resistance to deformation underload would result in less leakage after a fluid insult while an absorbent article is being worn.

Regarding claims 26-29, 31 and 44-46, the benefits of optimizing the weight % of superabsorbent, the density and/or basis weight of the absorbent structure, the length and thickness of the absorbent structure would have been known to one of ordinary skill in the art. This is because human females upon which such absorbent articles are placed very considerably in size and weight and have variable flow conditions, all of which will require optimization in terms of the size of the absorbent article and the amount of absorbent material that must be packed into that article. Other factors that would come into play would be overall article flexibility and materials cost.

Regarding claims 32 and 47, Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* teach an absorbent article (20) comprising a permeable topsheet (42) and an impermeable backsheet (38) enveloping an absorbent core (44)(figure 4).

Regarding claims 36 and 51, Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* teach an absorbent structure that is of unitary construction (one piece).

Regarding claims 33 and 48, Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* teach an absorbent article (20) having a predetermined axis of flexure (X)(see figure 4, supra).

Claims 1-23, 34, 35, 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* as applied to claims 24, 25, 28-33, 36-41, 44-48 and 51-55 above, and further in view of Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* (US 5,836,929 A)(hereinafter ‘929).

Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* do not expressly disclose an absorbent structure comprising a homogeneous mixture of hydrophilic fibers and superabsorbent.

‘929 teaches an absorbent article having an absorbent core made from a blend of hydrophilic fibers and superabsorbent (claim 10). This provides favorable loft and absorption characteristics.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use ‘929’s absorbent core construction in the labial pad of Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* in order to provide good absorptive ability.

Regarding claims 1, 7, 22 and 23, the benefits of optimizing saturation capacity and/or retention capacity, intake time and rewet would have been known prior to applying a test, making these values result-effective variables. One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that increasing capacity and/or retention, intake time and rewet performance would

allow the absorbent article to larger fluid insults or fluid insults of longer duration and avoidance of rewet when the article is in use.

Regarding claims 5 and 6, the benefits of optimizing the gel stiffness or resistance of the article to deformation while under load would have been known to one of ordinary skill in the art prior to applying the gel stiffness index test. One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the increasing the article's resistance to deformation underload would result in less leakage after a fluid insult while an absorbent article is being worn.

Regarding claims 2-4, 8-16 and 18, the benefits of optimizing the weight % of superabsorbent, the density and/or basis weight of the absorbent structure, the length and thickness of the absorbent structure would have been known to one of ordinary skill in the art. This is because human females upon which such absorbent articles are placed very considerably in size and weight and have variable flow conditions, all of which will require optimization in terms of the size of the absorbent article and the amount of absorbent material that must be packed into that article. Other factors that would come into play would be overall article flexibility and materials cost.

Regarding claim 17, Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* teach an absorbent article (20) comprising a permeable topsheet (42) and an impermeable backsheet (38) enveloping an absorbent core (44)(figure 4).

Regarding claims 21, Bewick-Sonntag *et al.* teach an absorbent structure that is of unitary construction (one piece).

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 06 February 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants assert that Bewick-Sonntag does not inherently have the inherent capacity of the claimed invention. This argument is not persuasive because all of the rejections are for obviousness over Bewick-Sonntag either alone or in combination with '929.

Regarding claims 1 and 41, Applicants assert that there is no evidence as to how Bewick-Sonntag teaches that the functional limitations of saturation capacity, retention capacity, intake time or rewet time are result effective variables. This argument is not persuasive because Bewick-Sonntag disclose an absorbent capacity test that measures how much liquid the article can absorb (¶ 0081)(figure 23). One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that increasing this value would increase how much liquid the article can absorb. Furthermore, Bewick-Sonntag further disclose a topsheet (42) designed to maximize the amount of liquid that can unidirectionally pass through from the body facing while minimizing fluid flow in the opposite direction or rewet (¶ 0100). These are result effective variables because the reference teaches that increasing fluid uptake by the topsheet and minimizing rewet are disclosed as resulting in a drier topsheet surface which is more comfortable for a wearer. Regarding intake as a function of time, the reference at paragraph 0100 incorporates by reference Mullane *et al.* (US 4,324,246) which teaches the desirability of maximizing strikethrough time and rewet value (Table IV).

Regarding claim 24, see the rejection discussed supra.

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Bogart whose telephone number is (571) 272-4933.

In the event the examiner is not available, the Examiner's supervisor, Tatyana Zalukaeva may be reached at phone number (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300 for formal communications. For informal communications, the direct fax to the Examiner is (571) 273-4933.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-3700.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Michael Bogart  
24 April 2006

TATYANA ZALUKAEVA  
SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER

